

THE
DANGER
OF THE
CHURCH and KINGDOM
Great B. and Ireland Englan. Ch. 7
FROM
FOREIGNERS
CONSIDER'D;
IN
SEVERAL ARTICLES
OF THE
Highest Importance.

Semper Ego Auditor?

LONDON:

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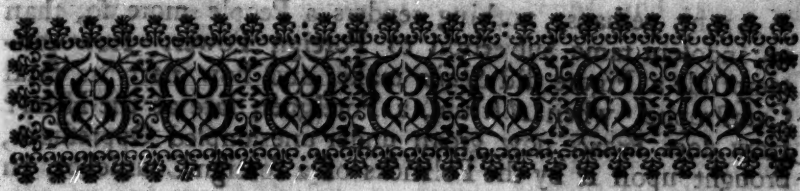
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CHAP. I.

The Peculiarities of Englishmen. Poor England a Monarchy without a Royal House. Caledonian Glory. The English in their Scythian Chaos. Their Ramble. Foreign Invasions. The Union of the White and Red Rose. A King whipt. Children of Strangers. A Greenland King. Oliver, a True-Born Englishman. A Tyrant kick'd off the Throne by the Church. Belgick Deliverance, and a Curse on the Hogan Mogans. The Extraction, Character, and Vindication of the Estian Hero. An English Foreigner. St. George, a Cappadocian, the Patron of England. The most noble Order of the Garter, the History of it.



THE *Turkish Spy*, speaking of England, says,
 " 'Tis observable of that Nation, that
 " they are flexible, and receptive of
 " any Foreign Impression; that they sur-
 " feited on the Plenty which Nature has
 " given 'em, and spew out their own
 " Happiness to ease their own Stomach,
 " and prepare it for foreign Sham-Ban-
 " quets of Magicians.

" Or old they were brave and stedfast to their Principles;
 " then their Renown spread far and wide, when a *Baronet* of
 " England kill'd twenty five *Frenchmen*, among whom were
 " two *Marqueesses*, four *Knights*, and nine *Nobles* of the
 " lesser Order: But now they have quite lost their ancient
 " Fame and Valour, and are become the Obloquy and Scorn of
 " other Nations.

AND, perhaps, nothing renders a People more so, than an indolent tame Subjection to Foreign Power. How contemptible a Figure did *Spain* make, and how near its fatal Catastrophe, when *Alberoni*, a Foreigner, sat at the Helm? How does *France* now groan under unexampled Oppressions, brought upon it by the Politicks of a foreign Counsellor, an outlaw'd *Scot*?

WHEN all is said and done, no Nation has more reason to declaim upon the Subject of FOREIGNERS than *England*, poor *England*! if we consider the unconceivable Effects of our Kings being Foreigners. How fatal this and other foreign Articles have been to the Nation's Interest, is the Subject of our present Enquiry.

WE will begin with the Royal Line of *England*, which has been always Foreign; it gives us no little Mortification, that we never had a Royal House in that Part of *Great Britain*, call'd *England*, as a Resource to furnish us with a Succession of Princes upon proper Occasions, but have been oblig'd at a Pinch to go Abroad, and borrow of our Neighbours. Thus we travers'd the Wilds of *Denmark* for a *Canute*; *France*, for a *Norman*; the Mountains of *Wales*, for a *Tudor*; *Scotland*, for a *Stewart*; *Holland*, for an *Orange*; *Germany*, for a *George*; while, at the same time, *Scotland* pleads, as its Glory, a Line of 112 Kings, who can all of them deduce their Pedigree from *Fergus the First*, who reign'd about the Time that *Alexander the Great* took *Babylon*, viz. 330 Years before Christ*.

To illustrate the Matter, we'll just glance upon the Original of our selves and Kings, during the Reign of the *Celtick Monarchs* in *Samothea*, now *Britain*: The *English* then were in a State of *Non-Entity*, or, if you please, in their *Scythian Chaos*. SOME Time between the Reign of *King Brute*, and the Landing of *Julius Caesar*, the *Anglo-Scythians* pass'd the *Euxine*, or some of the adjacent Hills in their Way to *Germany*.

WHILE the *Roman Emperors* govern'd this Island, which was about 462 Years, the *English* were Foreigners in *Germany*. Upon the Retreat of the *Romans*, which was about A. C. 410, our foreign Ancestors (or *Saxon Fathers*) landed here, and reign'd till the Year 1017; at which Time their old Neighbours the *Danes*, made a Descent upon *Britain*, and govern'd, or rather tyranniz'd, till A. D. 1066, when the *Normans*, or *French*, invaded us with *William the Bastard*, commonly call'd the

the Conqueror, who instituted the four Terms, and caus'd all Pleas to be in *French*.

IN the Year 1158, the *Norman* and *Saxon* Blood was united in *Henry II.* who was Son to *Jeffrey Plantagenet*, by *Maud* the Empress. *N.B.* When this King was excommunicated on the account of Archbishop *Becket's* Death, as was pretended, tho' he had purg'd himself, he could purchase no Absolution without grievous Pennances; one of which was, to go three Miles bare-foot to *Canterbury*, and receive at the Chapter-House 80 Lashes with Rods from the Clergy there.

IN 1485, the Red and White Rose, I mean the Family of *Lancaster*, or Red Rose, and that of *York*, or White Rose, (for by these Badges they were distinguish'd) were united in *Hen. VII.* Son to *Edmund Tudor*, Earl of *Richmond*, Son to *Owen Tudor*, and *Katharine of France*, by marrying *Elizabeth*, eldest Daughter to *Edward IV.* from which Marriage descended all his Successors to the Crown, till the late Revolution, being all the Brood of Travellers, and Children of Strangers, from *William the Conqueror* to *Henry I.* I don't find what Surname our Kings had; *Henry II.* brought in the *French* Name of *Plantagenet*, which continu'd till *Henry VII.* who brought in the *Welsh* Surname of *Tudor*, which continu'd till King *James VI.* of *Scotland*, and *I.* of *England*, who brought in the *Scottish* Surname of *Stewart* †.

UPON the Death of Queen *Elizabeth*, the *Scots*, to their Honour and Sorrow, supply'd us with a *Stewart*, *James I.* who, tho' born within the Bounds of the Island, yet in his Person, Speech, and Manners, was as foreign to the *English*, as if he had come from the Desarts of *Greenland*, and as favourable to the *Popish* Interest, as if he had sprung from *Rome*.

THUS we see how the Kingdom of *England* has been always govern'd by a Race of Foreigners, as *Germans*, *Danes*, *French*, *Scots*, *Welsh*. In this foreign Line there happen'd, indeed, one Interruption from a Native, I mean *Oliver Cromwel*; and yet as fond as we are of native Productions, I presume we don't much value our selves for having a true-born *English* Protector. *N.B.* *Oliver* was the first that coin'd our Mill'd Money, which, till that Time, was malleted or platted.

BUT, to proceed: Towards the Close of *K. Charles the III'd's* Reign, the *Whigs* and their dissenting Allies join'd in a successful Effort to prevent a *Popish* Successor; but the Church that

† *Sir Richard Baker's Chron.*

that oppos'd it, reserving to her self the Power of deposing Tyrants, did, at a proper juncture, expel King *James*, and to bar the Door against Popery, limited the Crown to a Protestant Line; Actions worthy of a Church who sits at the Head of the Protestant World.

BEING oppress'd by King *James*, she cries to *Holland* for Help; the kind-natur'd *Dutch* (who think it their Interest to keep us low, but not to see us ruin'd) having learn'd the Art of rendring Good for *delenda Carthago*, and the hostile Attack upon their *Smyna* Fleet, immediately dispatch'd to our Relief the Prince of *Orange*, who with an Army of Foreigners, rescu'd our Church from the Danger we the Natives had brought her into.

BUT when the Storm was over, and our Deliverance compleated, we, just like our selves, fell into the modish Trade of railing at our Deliverer, and cursing the *Hogan Mogans*: the Outcry against Foreigners never ceas'd, till we had rid the Land of our Saviours, and our Royal Deliverer of his Guards.

HOWEVER, the Church to shew her Aversion to a native Prince, as his Friends affect to stile the *Chevalier*, did settle the *English* Crown upon a Foreigner, viz. the Princess *Sophia*, the next Protestant Heir to the Crown (being Granddaughter to King *James I.*) and her Protestant Issue, the first of which is King *GEORGE*, design'd by Heaven, and call'd by the unanimous Voice of the People to govern us, who could never govern our selves. Yet so it is, after all, that even against him all possible Prejudices are most studiously instill'd into the Minds of the People, but with what real Foundation of Truth and Honesty we shall now enquire.

IN the first Place, say they, he has no Title to the Crown; when at the same time he succeeds upon the very same Right that Queen *Anne* did before him. Was she no Tyrant? Was she no Usurper? No more is he; for he receives his Power from those very National Acts that made her our lawful Queen.

BUT the main Objection is, that King *GEORGE* is a Foreigner: Is this of Force against King *GEORGE*? 'Tis of the same Weight against all our Kings, who have been Foreigners, or the Off-spring of such; yea, even against King *James I.* and King *Charles I.* who were born in another Kingdom, not so much as naturaliz'd, no, nor episcopally baptiz'd. Does not King *GEORGE* deliver his Speeches in Parliament from his own Mouth? No more did King *Charles I.* Is King *GEORGE* a *Lutheran*? then he must be High for the Church. But King *James I.* whom we receiv'd with so much Applause,

was

was a bigotted Presbyterian, and his Successors *Scots* Covenanters, sworn to destroy that Episcopacy which King GEORGE has sworn to maintain. But, after all, King GEORGE is originally an *Englishman* by Father and Mother, as is evident from History*.

I. King GEORGE is an *Englishman* by his Father's Side, being descended in a direct Line from King Henry II. King of England, thus; Maud, Daughter to King Henry II. was marry'd to Henry, surnam'd the Lyon, Duke of Bavaria and Saxony, who had three Sons, Henry, Otho the Emperor, and William; from whom were born Otho, Duke of Brunswick; Albert the Great; Magnus Duke of Brunswick; Magnus Torquatus Duke of Brunswick-Lunenburgh, from whom Frederick the Emperor, and Bernard Fredrick, Duke of Lunenburgh; Otho, the Magnanimous Duke of Lunenburgh, Henry Duke of Lunenburgh; Earnest, one of the Protestants; William Duke of Lunenburgh Zell; George, Duke of Calenburgh and Hanover; Ernest Augustus, Duke of Brunswick Lunenburgh, Father of GEORGE, now King of Great Britain.

II. King GEORGE by his Mother's Side, is a *Scoto-English*; his Mother being Grandaughter to King James I. by his own Daughter Elizabeth, (Sister to King Charles I.) who was marry'd to Fredrick V. Elector Palatine of the Rhine, and King of Bohemia; so that he is so far from being a Foreigner originally, that he is entirely *English*; nay, more, he is of the Blood Royal of Great Britain, both by Father and Mother, being the 50th King of England, and the 114th of Scotland, in a lineal Descent.

VIEW him in the Antiquity of his Descent, and Number of his Royal Relations, and you'll find he exceeds most, if not all Sovereign Princes upon Earth.

King GEORGE is the 20th Sovereign of the Family of Brunswick; by lineal Descent, since Albert of Esse, who dy'd in 1081. Two Emperors of Germany, and one Empress of Constantinople, have been of his Family, besides one Empress Dowager, and an Empress-Consort now living.

THE Electors of Bavaria and the Palatinate, and Dukes of Modena, are descended from his Princely House by the Male Line. The Kings of Sweden, Denmark, Prussia and Poland, the noble Families of Hesse, Baden, Mecklenbergh, and several Princes of the Houses of Saxony, are descended from his Family by the Female Line. There have been 18 Archbishops and

and Bishops, all Princes of this House of *Brunswick*; and such an Episcopal Family can't but be suppos'd to entertain an hereditary unalienable Esteem for an Episcopal Church.

THIS foregoing Lustre his Majesty derives from his Renowned Ancestors; but his personal Virtues, which are peculiarly his own, heighten the Glory of the former, and give Substance to what without 'em would be but a Shadow.

To insist upon his particular Virtues, would be to traverse a whole System of Morality: His Piety elevates those Virtues to somewhat more than moral, and renders him a truly Christian Hero. As to his political Virtues, they are so conspicuous and distinguishing, that he seems by Nature design'd for Government and Dominion.

ONE would think these few Considerations were sufficient to silence all Clamours, especially against Royal Foreigners, *seeing by these we always did, and now do enjoy great Quietness, and that very worthy Deeds have been done to this Nation by their Providence.*

To this I shall add a short Account of *St. George*, Patron and Champion of *England*; whose Fame for killing the Dragon, and other such heroick Achievements, is in the Mouth of every Child. Know then, that this mighty Hero (Would you think it?) was a Foreigner, born in *Cappadocia* in *Asia Minor*, and was Colonel under *Dioclesian* the Emperor.

AFTER his Conversion to Christianity, he became so famous in the Eastern and Western Churches for his Military Actions, that our King *Edward III.* chose him to be Patron of the *Order of the Garter*: Of the Original of which take the following Account.

It is from this famous *Cappadocian* that the Knights of the most noble *Order of the Garter* are call'd *Knights of St. George*, an Order instituted by King *Edward III.* with a View of uniting more firmly to himself the Hearts of his principal Friends in the War against *France*.

THE Number of these *Georgian* Knights is 26, whereof the King is Sovereign: The Honourableness of this Order appears by the noble Strangers upon whom our Kings have conferr'd it, there having been at least eight Emperours, seven Kings of *Portugal*, five Kings of *Denmark*, three Kings of *Naples*, two Kings of *Scots* before the *Jacobean* Union, two Kings of *Sweden*, besides many of the *German* and *Italian* Princes.

THE Curious, who would see more concerning our outlandish Patron, may consult venerable *Bede*, *Sir Henry Spelman*, and *Selden's* Titles of Honour, where that Learned Gentleman tells

tells us, he was honour'd in *England* in the Time of the *Saxons*, long before *Edward III.*

He supposes the reason of his being so much esteem'd here, as to be chosen our Patron, and the Substratum of this noble Order, was the frequent Voyages of our Kings to the *Holy Land*, where they had heard so much of his Fame, that they thought his Protection might be beneficial to 'em, according to the Superstition of those Days.

CHAP. II.

Lay-Poverty. Tenants of the Moors. Ecclesiastical Fulness. Crowns pawn'd. A Pig for a Penny. England every where. Hips and Haws. Blood, an old Enemy to Trade. Food and Sauce from contrary Climates. Glories of the North. Dinner and a Bottle. Foreign Productions. Monstrous Estates. Amabella. Stars and Garters. Pyramids of China. Specifick for the Vapours. Lacedemonian Broth. The Ladies Darling and Fright. Foreign all over. Upstarts. Englishmen are Englishmen. Greatest Offer that ever was made to a Mortal.

WHILE our Trade was confin'd within the Circle of the Island, and made no Sallies out, *England* was but the Skeleton of a Kingdom, and the Inhabitants home-bred and plain honest Islanders, Tenants of the Woods and Moors, who liv'd upon Vegetables and the natural Product of the Elements. But how empty were our Coffers? Daughters without Portions, Land without Cultivation, Texts without Preachers, Preferments, such as they were, without Learning. It is an Observation of *Seneca*, that a mere Native is an *Ignoramus* and a *Coxcomb*. *Imperitum est animal homo, si circumscribatur natalis soli sui fine.* Sen.

TRUE it is, the Church in those Times had a flourishing Trade, and all the Riches we had were in the Hands of the spiritual Merchants, who made a Monopoly of Mammon.

B

WHEN

WHEN William the Conqueror made a Survey of the Land, the whole amounted to sixty Thousand two Hundred and fifteen Knights Fees, out of which the Church was then possessed of twenty eight Thousand and fifteen. The the Clergy were but a small Number, compar'd with the Laicks, yet were they Possessors of almost half the Kingdom; and but for the Statute of Mortmain, all the Riches of the Nation had disembog'd themselves into this *Mare mortuum*, this Dead Sea. *N.B.* This Statute was made in 7 Edward I. to restrain the Donations of Lands to the Church, where they lay in a dead Hand, without due Service to the Lord and King. *De terris in manum mortuam non ponendis.*

IN K. Henry the III^d's Time an Archbishop could make a Feast which cost him 4000 Marks; among other Things, he gave 600 fat Oxen to it: So poor was the Nation then, that this King was forced to pawn and sell his Robes and Jewels: yea, Part of his Dominions of Gascoign and Normandy*. So Edward I. and III. were oblig'd to pawn their Jewels; yea, Edward III. pawn'd the Crown three several times†.

IN the Time of Heny V. the Clergy were grown so rich, that there was a Bill prefer'd to the King against the temporal Revenues of the Church**.

So great was the Want of Money in those unactive and untrading Times, that such who had 1*l.* a Year in Land, were oblig'd to receive the Order of Knighthood, or pay their Fines. A short View of their Markets then, will witness to the Truth of this.

IN King John's Time a Quarter of Wheat was sold at 12*d.* a Quarter of Beans and Oats at a Groat, and an Ounce of Silver at 20*d.*

IN K. Edward the 1st's Time, by an Act of King and Council, a fat Cock was sold for three Half-pence, a fat Cappon for 2*d.* a Goose 4*d.* a Lamb 4*d.*

IN Richard the 1st's Days, Wheat at 12*d.* a Bushel, which was thought a great Price, being sold for 6*d.* usually.

IN Edward the 1st's Time, a fat Ox for a noble, a fat Sheep for 6*d.* five Pidgeons for 1*d.* a fat Goose 2*d.* a Pig for 1*d.*

IN the 10th Year of King Henry VII. Wheat sold at London for 6*d.* a Bushel. Gascoign Wines at six Pounds a Tun. In

* Sir R. Cotton's Answer to the Reason for Foreign Wars. p. 58.

† *Ibid.*

** Dr. Heylin, in his Cosmography. Fol. p. 256, printed 1677.

the 14th Year of his Reign, Wine was sold for forty Shillings a Tun.

In this poor Condition did our Lay Fathers live, till they launch'd out into the Ocean, and made the Sea, that renders the World a Stranger to it self, their Friend and Ally. By being Masters of the Sea, we are become the Wonder and Awe of the World; for tho' *England*, as an Island, be divided from all Parts of the Earth, yet 'tis a Borderer upon every Country where the Ocean extends.

If (says the *Spectator*) we consider our own Country in its natural Prospect, without any of the Advantages of Commerce, what a barren unprofitable Spot of Earth falls to our Share.

NATURAL Historians tells us, That no Fruit grows originally among us, besides Hips and Haws, Acorns and Pignuts, with other Delicacies of the like Nature; that our Climate of it self, and without the Assistances of Art, can make no farther Advances towards a Plumb, than to a Sloe, and carries an Apple to no greater a Perfection than a Crab; that our Melons, our Peaches, our Figs, or Apricots, and Cherries, are Strangers among us, imported in different Ages, and naturaliz'd in our *English* Gardens, and would all degenerate, and fall away into the Trass of our own Country, if they were wholly neglected by the Planter, and left to the Mercy of our Sun and Soil.

NOR has Traffick more enrich'd our Vegetable World, than it has improv'd the whole Face of Nature among us: The present Pitch and Grandeur to which we are rais'd, is wholly owing to our Foreign Commerce; and nothing seems wanting but a due Application, to make us the richest People in the World, since no Nation is better situated for Trade than we are.

THE Country-Gentlemen were the last who gave to this Scheme of Trade, because their Fathers were born before 'em: These judg'd it dishonourable to their Quality to have the Hands of their Children desil'd by Mechanical Operations, disdainng even to get an Estate by taitting their Blood with Merchandizing, till their Annuity-Sons made the High-way unpaffable, and their own Inheritance was swallow'd up in the Mechanick Gulf.

THE Figure we make in the World is in proportion to what we import from, and export to, Foreign Nations; the Advantages are universal, there being no Part of *England*, but what is fed, cloath'd, and enrich'd by Foreign Commodities.

OUR splendid Entertainments derive their *Bon Gout* from Ingredients that are sent us from distant and different Regions. Nor indeed have we any magnificent Appearances, but what receive their Lustre from the Orient, &c.

AND what are our immense Treasures, but the Productions of *Potosi* and *Peru*? No Foreign Kingdom but contributes its Talents towards our Domestick Power and Pomp.

NATURE seems to have disseminated her Blessings among the different Regions of the World, with an Eye to this mutual Intercourse and Traffick among Mankind, that the Natives of the several Parts of the Globe might have a kind of Dependance upon one another, and be united together by their common Interest.

ALMOST every Degree produces something peculiar to it; the Food often grows in one Country, and the Sauce in another: The Fruits of *Portugal* are corrected by the Products of *Barbadoes*; the Infusion of a *China* Plant is sweeten'd with the Pith of an *Indian* Cane.

THE single Dress of a Woman of Quality is often the Product of an hundred Climates. The Scarf is sent from the torrid Zone, and the Tippet from beneath the Pole. The Shoes from *Dantzick*, the golden Buckles from *Spain*. The Brocade Petticoat rises out of the *Peruvian* Mines, and the Diamond-Necklace out of the Bowels of *Indostan*.

GO to *St. James's*, *Westminster*, *Guildhall*, and you'll find the *English* World enrob'd with *Siberian* Ermins and Sables, the Glories of *Russia*. Our floating Castles wou'd be useless Machines, if not animated by the *Sweeds* and other *Baltickers*.

INTO the *Ballick* we send great Quantities of Woollen Cloth, Kerseys, Serges, *Norwich* Stuffs, Lead, Tin, Pewter, Stockings, Hats; and from thence we import, Masts, Deals, Oars, Clap-boards, Baulks, Bumspars, Flax, Hemp, Cable-yarn, Cordage, Pitch, Tar, Copper, Steel, Wire, Quick-Silver, Furs, Buckskins, Sturgeon, &c. by which Multitudes have purchas'd over-grown Estates, and Impudence enough to rail at their Benefactors.

FROM *France* we are supply'd with Silks, Sattins, Velvets, Taffetas, Armoysins, Pudafloys, Tabbies, Calons, Canvas, Dowlas, &c. to these add the generous Fluids that flow from thence,

thence, as Wine red and white, Brandy; these Liquors of Life cross the Sea before we taste 'em.

A Glass of right *French* is become a necessary Mode, yea, so essential a Part of Entertainment, that a common Tradesman is ashamed to treat his Friend, or almost to dine himself without his Bottle; which in the Memory of Man has advanced the Price of Wine from Six-pence to two Shillings a Quart.

INTO *France*, for the Benefit of the Clothier; we send Woollen Cloth, Kerfies, Bays, Frizes, as also *Newfoundland* Fish for the Support of Superstition in *Lent*, and other Mock-Fasts.

THE Riches imported from the *Indies* into *Spain*, are almost incredible; but the Want in which *Spain* stands of *English* Manufactures, exhausts a great Part of those Treasures; which made *Henry IV.* King of *France* say, That the abundance of Pistoles in *Spain*, was a Sign of their Riches; but the Necessity of transporting 'em into other Countries, was a Mark of their Poverty.

THE Production of Old and New *Spain* flow in upon us like a mighty Sea; how many thousand Families enriched by 'em, who only trade in the lesser Articles of Wine, Silk, Saffron, Raisins, Almonds, Cochineel, Wool, Indigo, Oranges, Lemons, Cork, Soap, Citrons, Anchovies? Not to take Notice of the Men of Bulk, upon whom the Sea has poured in whole Flotillas of Gold, Silver, Pearls, &c.

AN Over-balance of Trade with *Spain*, brings us vast Quantities of Bullion; so that in Honour and Gratitude the *Spanish* Merchants and their Chaps should reverence Foreigners.

NOR is the *Turkey* or *Levant* Trade less propitious to the Interest of *England*; the Riches of *Egypt* flow upon us by *Grand Cairo*; the Treasures of Western *Asia* by *Aleppo*, *Smyrna*, *Scanderoon*. To say nothing of the European *Turkey*, of *Italy*, and the Mediterranean, *Isles* that daily load us with their best Commodities; as, Wines, raw Silks, Velvet, Plushes, Damask, Cloth of Gold and Silver. If you want Camblets of *Andrura*, Cottons of *Magnesia*, Gall-nuts *Valanede* scammony, Rhubarb, or 50000*l.* ready Cash, 'tis but whispering to a *Levantine*, and you have what you lack, Sir.

HENCE 'tis, that now the greatest Gentlemen affect to make their Junior Sons *Turkey* Merchants; and while the diligent Son is getting an Estate by foreign Traffick, the wise Father at Home employs his Talent in Railing at Foreigners.

BUT

But what are these and all our *European Acquisitions* to those of the *Indies*, those inexhaustible Springs of Wealth? Our *East-India* Adventurers succumb under the Weight of monstrous Estates. How many of 'em, who now are rich enough to purchase Kingdoms and Empires, have emerged from the Obscurity of their Condition by laudable Industry? Mankind honour 'em, and the greatest Lords think it no Diminution to their Quality to level themselves with those brave Adventurers.

AMABELLA is only a Merchant's Daughter, but is grown a Dutchesse by her Wealth. Appriz'd of this Gain by foreign Commerce, the Gentleman discards the Objection of Blood, embarrasses his Daughters Marriages, and clips their Fortune to enrol his Sons in the *India* Company. These younger Brothers grow rich by Foreigners, take the Train and Equipage of Lords, are lodg'd, fed, and serv'd like Persons of Honour, while the elder Brother's Estate is in a deep Consumption, and his Children brought up in the fashionable Art of Railing at Foreigners.

So beneficial is the Return of Commerce, that Commerce and Trade are now become the only Object and Care of all the Princes, Potentates, and Lords, as well as Commons of the Earth: No Trade, no Quality, no Art like that of getting Money. I appeal to *Change-Alley*: What Transformations there? Nobles metamorphis'd into Merchants, & vice versa. Lords forget themselves, and for haste leave their Garters at Home. Oh happy Spot! where Stars shine at Noon-day for the Benefit of Trade: But, alas! this Moment I hear Stocks are fallen, Stars disappear, Servants upon Horses, and Nobles walking on the Earth. Monstrous Change!

*All mingle Tears, their Cries together flow,
And form a hideous Harmony of Woe.*

So much for Stock-Jobbing. *Cent. per Cent.* makes the *East-Indies* the Adventurers Darling: Thither we export our Broad-Cloth, Powder, Looking-Glasses, Perpetuana's: And, in Return from thence, they send us Spices, Callico's, Muslins, Aloes, Myrrh, Cassia, Rhubarb, Frankincense, Camphire, Musk, Ambegrease, Indigo, curious Cabinets, Pearl, Diamonds, Porcelane, Dragons Blood, with other rich Commodities and Drugs; witness the Doctors and Apothecaries, who without Foreign Ingredients could not make up three Bills in ten.

YOUR Room of Entertainment, Madam, looks with a Foreign Aspect; the Hangings are *French*; Pyramids of China, and Towers of Porcelane, adorn the Corners of it; the remaining Furniture, the Workmanship of Japan.

THE Body you repair by the Drugs of *America*, and when you repose yourself, it's under *Indian* Canopies. The *Persians* are our Silk-Weavers, and the *Chinese* our Potters and Mug-makers. *Assa fetida*, the grand Specifick for your Ladyship's Vapours, is a Foreigner, being Juice press'd from the Root of a Tree that grows in the *Persian* Empire.

YOUR fine Fan, Madam, is an *Indian*; therefore when you rail at Foreigners, let it at least conceal the Face that ought to blush.

FROM *Africa*, in Exchange for *English* Commodities, they furnish us with Gold Dust, Guinea Pepper, Rice, fine Linnen, *Sena*, *Cassia*, *Botargo*, Dates, Almonds, Elephants Teeth, Ivory, Civet; to say nothing of our *West-India* Trade, which is supported by the poor *Negroes* of *Africa*.

MULTITUDES, who 30 Years ago could not afford to keep House, now keep their Coaches, and divide the Year between the Country and City House; and all this Revolution occasion'd by the Tea and Coffee Trade.

COFFEE, Madam, is a Foreigner, a Native of *Arabia* the *Happy*, suppos'd by some to be the great Constituent of the old *Lacedemonian* Broth; a short Account of which I here add for the Benefit of the Ladies: Know then, that the Use of this *Arabian* Berry was not known in *England* till the Year 1657; at which Time, one Mr. *Daniel Edwards*, a *Turky* Merchant, in his Return from *Smyrna* to *London*, brought with him one *Pasque Rosée*, a *Greek* of *Ragusa*, who was us'd to prepare this Liquor for his Master every Morning, who, by the way, never wanted Company then.

THE Merchant, to be rid of his troublesome Friends, who daily croud'd his House for a Taste of this novel Liquor, directs his *Greek* to set up a Coffee-house, which he did in *St. Michael's Alley* in *Cornhill*, which was the first Coffee-House in *London*. This *Arabian* Entertainment being first brought into *England* in the *Oliverian* Days, and first prepar'd by a Republican of *Ragusa*, is a sufficient Reason against Drinking of Coffee, tho' it should not affect your Ladyship's Nerves.

NOR must I forget *Tea*, that dear Creature, a Native of the *East*, and yet, I know not how it happens, a great Favourite of the Ladies, for whose Information I have added a short Account of *Tea*; of which there are three Sorts, all growing

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on the same Shrub, which is an Ever-green, and only differ in the Soil and Season of gathering.

1. THERE is *Thea Vovi*, or *Bohea*, which is the first Bud, gather'd in *March*, and dry'd in the Shade, of a delicious Taste, and agreeable, Madam, to the nicest Stomach.

2. *Imperial*, or *Bing Tea*, is the second Growth, in *April*; the Leaf of a light Green, when chew'd, makes the Water pale; this is dry'd in Pans over a Fire, and is the lightest Sort of all.

3. *Thea Soumlo*, or *Singlo*, that is, the Common Green, is the last Growth, in *May* and *June*, dry'd in Pans or Copper-plates over a Fire.

THE *Chinese* (who tell us they have two Eyes, *Europeans* one Eye, and all the rest of the World blind) are a cunning People, and mingle other Leaves with it to swell the Bulk. Now, Madam, that you may not be impos'd upon by the subtle Merchant, try the Tea with warm Water, (or by chewing the Leaf) and if it looks green, like the verdant Spring, it cannot be too clear; but if the Leaves look brown in the Infusion, depend upon it, Death is in the Pot: For your farther Instruction in this important Article, I refer you to *Le Comte's Account of China*, *Ovington's* of Tea, *Dr. Cunningham's* of Tea, published in the Third Volume of *Miscellanea Curiosa*.

THIS Account of Tea brings to my Mind a Conversation that happen'd at a Tea-Table in *Ormond-street*, *Oct. 20. ult.* Some young Ladies, who were profuse in their Flirts against the Government and Foreigners, on a sudden were put into a panick Fear, when one in the Company said, *Strangers have Ears*, concluding they were betray'd; nor could they recover their Countenances, till the Whig explained her self thus.

LADIES, I am sorry I should give you the Fright, but your Danger (which is only imaginary) is over, for they are Friends you are afraid of: The Tea-Table and the Furniture thereunto belonging are all Foreigners, and come from the remotest Corners of the Earth: The Table it self is right *Indian*; the Tea-Dishes, the Improvements of *China*; your Sugar is originally an *American*, and the Art of purifying it, the Invention of a *Venetian*: your Silver Tea-Pot, Lamp, and Kettle, are all Natives of *Spanish America*; the Black who waits on my Lady B—— there, is an *African*, and speaks no *English*, and yet (as they say) he is more respected than her Ladyship's *French Cook*, who is an old staunch *Catholick*.

PRAY, Madam, adds the young Lady, how does Sir *William's Valet de Chambre*, for I am told he is much indisposed? He is so, Madam, said the Lady, but he is gone to *France*, in hopes

hopes of receiving some Benefit from his native Air. The Dutch Woman, who was my Landress, and Coachman's Wife, is dead; and Monsieur, my Son's French Master, is ill of an Ague.

WELL, saith a third Lady, upon the whole, I find our Discourse has been foreign to the Purpose; for if your Domesticks, Madam, be all Foreigners, and the Materials of our present Entertainment be all of a foreign Produce, our Mouths are stop'd.

How can my Lady H— look on her Diamonds, and not be in love with those pretty Foreigners? In your Rings and Ear-rings, Madam, both *East* and *West* meet; the Gold is an *American*, the precious Stones are *Asiaticks*. Tobacco, Sir, a Foreigner also, we love and burn; a foreign Commodity, that's become the Idol of our Natives, by the very Smoak of which a great Part of the Nation gain their Substance.

It would require a large Volume to give you the Detail of all our Exports and Imports, by which the Kingdom is daily enrich'd; and were that done, it would still be more difficult to find Readers capable of understanding how much we are beholding to Foreigners for our National Grandeur.

I SHALL conclude this Head with brief Animadversions upon Places that have aggrandiz'd themselves by foreign Trade.

HOLLAND, naturally a barren Climate, by its Commerce abroad is become high and mighty in Treasures, Treasures without Number or Weight: Tho' scarce so big as *Yorkshire*, yet have encreas'd their Number of Shipping to at least Twenty thousand Sail, being more than ate in *England*, *France*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Italy*, *Denmark*, *Sweden*; and to this Number they add every Day, as Sir John Burroughs informs us, in his Historical Account.

VENICE, beloved of the Sea, a little contemptible Republick, has rais'd her muddy Islands into noble Habitations by foreign Traffick: Her Streets water'd with Channells, which have Houses on both Sides that appear as so many Palaces.

GENOVA, another poor Italian Republick, from a barren Rock, is, by Trading Abroad, grown into a noble City, Sirnam'd the Proud, for its Magnificence: Emulous for Riches, with the stateliest Emporiums of the World. *Strada Nuova* perhaps is the most stately Street in all the Earth.

THE New Church of the *Annunciata*, where a Thousand may go up the Stairs a-breast at the same time, for curious Paintings, rich Altars, and Exactness of Structure, is incomparable.

WHAT a prodigious height is *Spain* arriv'd to, by a Foreigner, I mean by the Adventures of *Columbus*, a fortunate Stranger, who discover'd their New World: a World abounding with Mountains of Gold, Rivers of Pearls, and Trees yielding Balsom, Cotton, Dragon's Blood, Liquid Amber, with other rich Commodities: And we are told 'twas no extraordinary Thing in *America* to see Temples cover'd with Silver, Houses with Plate of Gold: All this, and a Thousand times more, might have been thine, Oh *England*! but for thy early Contempt of Foreigners.

COLUMBUS offer'd to make a Discovery of this new *American* World to our King *Henry VII.* the greatest Offer that ever was made to a Mortal; but he who made it was a Foreigner, and we were *English-Men*, wiser in our own Conceit than seven Strangers that can render a Reason.

PORTUGAL, that had also refus'd the same Offer, soon recover'd its Senses, and sends out *Americus Vespufius*, a Foreigner, and others, who made very great Discoveries in favour of the House of *Braganza*.

AT last, stimulated by these brave and successful Adventures, King *Henry VII.* begins to consider how *England* might acquire a Share in this New World, and takes into the Service one *John Cabbot*, a *Venetian*, who soon made considerable Discoveries for us; and thus the Foundation of our Greatness in the *American* World was laid by a Foreigner.



C H A P. III.

The Blessings of Persecution. King James I. a Clothier. Mechanick Arts in their Original and Perfection. Wooden Shutters. Crispin and the Abantes. Oliver's Beard. Water-Mills. Hasty Bread. Factitious Mill-stones. Typography stoln from Holland. Gun-powder, Guns, and Gown-men convertible Terms. The noblest Invention. Greatest Benefactor to Mankind. Episcopal and Pagan Bells. Foreign Musick natural. &c. A Friend to the Church. Gaddo Gaddi. Running-Houses. Clean Linnen worth Money. Women a Horse-back.

THAT we are beholding to Foreigners, not only for our Kings and National Grandeur, but for the main Articles of our Domestick Trade, and its Improvement, will appear in Variety of Instances.

WE'LL begin with the Art of making Cloth, which was taught us by Foreigners. When the Dukes of *Burgundy* were Lords of the 17 Provinces, the Trade of *England* then was in its Embryo, and we had scarce any Commodity to boast of but our Wooll, which we, like True-born *English-Men*, transmitted to *Bruges* and the *Burgundian* Provinces (by Way of *Cales*) where 'twas manufactur'd. *N. B.* The Patent for Transporting Wooll to *Bruges*, was granted by King *Edward I.* and the most considerable Parts in *England* and *Ireland* were made Marts for that Commodity. *N. B.* Giving of some *Cotswold* Sheep by *Edward IV.* to *Henry of Castile*, and *John of Aragon*, Anno 1465, is counted one of the greatest Prejudices that ever happen'd to this Kingdom *. This Exportation of Wooll brought such immense Riches into that Country, that

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* Heylin's *Cosmogr.* P. 253. Edit. 8. 1617.

it gave Birth to the Order of the Knights of the *Golden Fleece*, instituted in Honour of our *English* Wooll by *Philip Duke of Burgundy*, A. D. 1429.

THUS they were enrich'd, and we impoverish'd, till the Persecution of the Protestants there drove several of 'em hither in Queen *Elizabeth's* Time; especially of the *Flemings*, who taught us the Mystery of Manufacturing our Wooll at Home into Broad-Cloth, Rashes, Flanel, Perpetuana's, by which our Lands are advanc'd from 10 and 12, to 20 and 22 Years Purchase, and the Interest of Money fall'n from 10 to 6 and 5 *l. per Cent.*

OUR unmarried Women are stil'd Spinsters, but Spinning is a foreign Invention, and was first taught in *England* by *Anthony Bonvis*, an *Italian*, about the 20th of *Henry VII.* at which Time began the making of *Devonshire* Kerseys, and *Coxal* Cloths. June 12. 1606, King *James I.* was made Free of the Clothier's Company. No more Exclamations against Foreigners by those who make Cloth, or make their Appearance in it.

IN the 10th of Queen *Elizabeth*, saith Sir *Richard Baker*, the persecuted *Dutch* first brought into *England* the Art of making Bays, 'erges, Says, and such Woven-Stuffs, both Wool-len and Linnen, *p. 399. Memorandum*, 'Twas in this Queen's Reign the *Dutch* taught us how to Cloath our selves, as the *French* did in another Queen's Reign, how to Uncloath our selves.

NOR did our Operators in Iron and Steel understand the Mystery of that Trade before Queen *Elizabeth's* Days; for 'twas in the 5th Year of her Reign that *Richard Matthews* of *Fleet-bridge*, obtained a Prohibition against all Strangers bringing Knives into *England*, and was himself the first *Englishman* that attain'd the Perfection of making fine Knives and fine Hafts. The working of Brass, Gold, and other Metals, was a Mystery taught us by Foreigners.

ABOUT the same Time, the *English* learn'd to make all sorts of Pins, which before then we bought of Foreigners, to whom we usually paid the best Part of a Hundred thousand Pounds a Year.

IT was about the 8th of Queen *Elizabeth* that we were taught by one *Elias Growse*, a *German*, to make *Spanish* Needles in *England*.

THE Muff and the Fan are foreign Inventions, and come together, from the different Ends of the Earth, Masks and Perukes

Perukes were first devis'd and us'd in *Italy* by Curtezans; from thence the Fashion went to *France*, and came to *England* in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, about *A. D.* 1572.

WHEN the persecuted *French* Protestants fled hither, they brought with 'em the *French* Trade. Upon this occasion Monsieur *Colbert* told the *Catholick* Monarch—"I am sorry to say it, that too many of your Majesty's Subjects are already among your Neighbours in the Quality of Footmen and Valets, for their daily Bread. Many of the Artizans too are fled from the Severity of your Collectors; they are at this time improving the Manufactures of your Enemies.

OUR fine Houses are foreign Contrivances, modell'd and form'd according to the *Corinthian*, *Dorick*, *Ionic* or *Roman* Order, which is essential to all exact and handsom Buildings: Brick and Tile, Rule and Plumet, Lath and Saw, Augre, &c. all foreign Inventions. Our Glafs-Windows also are a foreign Contrivance. Glafs was first brought to *England* *A. D.* 660, by *Benault*, a foreign Bishop; but we had no Glafs-Windows till the Year 674, when they were brought from *France* at the Building of the Monastery of *St. Peter*, by *Benedict* the Monk*. Till then our Forefathers were content with Wooden Shutters to their Windows.

THE Shoemaker will have no Reason to grumble at Foreigners, when he considers the Gentle Craft is a foreign Invention of one *Boethius*, before *Crispin's* Reign.

FOR the same reason Barbers should not give unto the Cry against Foreigners, since the Barbing Trade is a foreign Invention, being instituted by the *Abantes*, descended from the *Thracians*, who got the fore Part of their Heads shav'd, that their Enemies in War should not pluck 'em by the Hair, which they learned from the *Curetes*; and thence *Homer* calls 'em *Ὀνιδὲρ Κομοβίλος*, i. e. People with their Hair behind: The Excrescencies of your Face, Sir, are Natives, the Barber and his Tools are Foreigners. N. B. *Oliver Cromwel* was the first Man that ever was shav'd in *England*, till then Mustacho's were in fashion.

IT does not appear from ancient Coins or Statues, that Hats were us'd. Perhaps People went bare-headed, as well as bare-legg'd: 'Tis true, when Slaves, were manumitted they had given 'em part of a Cap, resembling the half of an Egg-shell.

* *Alfred's* Life.

HOWEVER, the first Invention of Hats was foreign. It was about the beginning of King Henry VIII. that *Spaniards* and *Dutchmen* instructed us how to make *Spanish* Felts, and the *French* taught us not only how to perfect the Mystery of Hat-making, but also how to take off our Hats.

THE *English* Husbandman must stand upon good Terms with Foreigners, for it is from them that we have learnt the Art of Husbandry; *teste Columellâ.*

WATER-MILLS for grinding Corn were invented by Foreigners. *Procopius* tells us, that *Belisarius*, *Justinian's* General, being besieged at *Rome* by the *Goths*, found out (or rather revived) the Way of grinding Corn in Mills mov'd by Water. Some of the Antients bak'd, parcht, or burnt their Corn, and pounded it in Mortars, which was difficult and tedious.

——— *Fruges receptas,*
Et torrere parant flammis, & frangere Saxo. VIRG.

*Some dry their Corn infected with the Brine,
Then pound with Pebbles, and prepare to dine.*

THE *Roman* Soldiers had their facetious Mill-stones, when in want of grinding they had an Art whereby they made Mill-stones of Earth, as we do Brick. An Art I hope not irrecoverably lost.

WE are not only taught by Foreigners to grind our Corn, and make our Bread, but how to eat it with undefiled Hands; for the Custom of using Forks at Meat, which *Dr. Heylin*, by the way, ridicules, it being then new, is foreign, deriv'd from *China*, where they eat with two Sticks made of Ivory or Ebony, &c. And from thence it came to *England*, by way of *Italy*, not many Years ago*.

THE Art of making Paper and Parchment, which is so beneficial to Mankind, was first invented by Foreigners, (as the *Egyptians*;) so was the noble Art of Printing A. D. 1440, by *John Guttenburgh*, a *German*, an Alderman of *Strasburgh*. The *Hollanders* ascribe it to *L. Coster*, a Citizen of *Harlem*, who contriv'd the glutinous Ink now made use of in all Presses.

* *Heylin's Cosmogr. on China.*

FROM *Holland* the Art of Printing was brought into *England* by *Caxton* and *Turner*, about the Year 1471, whom King *Henry VI.* sent thither to learn that Mystery. These two Fellows, not being able to gain their End there, cunningly wheedl'd into *England* one *Frederick Corfellis*, a *Dutch* Printer at *Harlem*. This mercenary Foreigner having made his first Essay at *Oxford*, set up Printing-houses at *Westminster*, *St. Albans*, and *Worcester*. N. B. The *Dutch* taught us to print Books, but against their Will, for we pirated or stole the Art from *em*.

GUNS and Gunpowder are foreign Inventions, being first found out by *Barthold Swartz*, a Clergyman in *Germany*, about the Year 1330, in the Days of our *Richard II.* Queen *Elizabeth* was the first that caus'd Gun-powder to be made in *England*, which before that time was purchas'd of Foreigners at excessive Rates.

BUT nothing has prov'd so advantageous to *England* as the Art of Navigation by the Magnet, by which we now can traverse all Parts of the Ocean, and travel upon it by Night and Day with equal Safety. Whereas before this magnetick Discovery, our Mariners were chain'd to the Extremities of the Land: they only coasted or crept by the Sea-shore, conducting themselves, in accidental Rambles, by the Pole or Leading-Star (from whence our Lead-stone or Load-stone)

—— *clavumque affixus & harena,*
Nusquam amittebat, oculosque sub astra tenebat. Virg. l.v.

—— *His fasten'd Hand the Rudder keep,*
And fix'd on Heaven, his Eyes repelling sleep.

IT'S agreed, that this admirable Art, the Mariner's Compass was found out by a Foreigner, but whether he was a *Neopolitan*, a *Venetian*, a *Portuguese*, or *German*, I can't learn. Whoever he was, we must own him to be the greatest Benefactor to the World, and one who has deserv'd more of Mankind than Ten Thousand *Alexanders*, *Cesars*, *Tamerlanes*, *Scanderbegg*, *Hannibals*, particularly of *England*; for it is by this Invention that the Treasures of distant Worlds are transported into *England*, and that *England* gives Laws to foreign Shores.

SOME are of Opinion that we had Printing, Gunnery, and our Knowledge of the Load-stone from *China*, because these were not known in *Europe* till about the Year 1278, which

which was the Time that several Strangers, among others B. Oderic, an *Italian*, *Ayton* an *Armenian*, and *Paulus Venetus*, went into that Country with the *Tartars*, of the Family of *Juena*.

TELESCOPES, so very useful, especially at Sea, were invented by *James Metius* of *Amsterdam*, tho' oft ascrib'd to *Galileas*, who only improv'd the Invention.

THE Casting of Bells is an Art deriv'd from the *Jews* tho' others say Bells are of an *Episcopal* Extraction, being first invented about *A. D.* 400, by *Paulinus* Bishop of *Nola*, a Town in *Campania*, and from thence are call'd in Latin *Campania* or *Nola*. Well then, when we are rung to Church, it is by the Voice of a Foreigner.

PAGANS had Bells in their Temples. *Oct. Augustus* the Emperor was the first who order'd Bells to be hung in the highest Place of the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, at the ringing of which the Heathens were wont to meet at their Assemblies and Baths; and here I would ask the Men of Noise, if when Bells ring, the Musick be not foreign?

CLOCKS, Sun-Dials, and Musical Instruments, are ancient Inventions, not known in *England* till brought hither by foreign Hands. *Severinus Boetius*, a famous *Roman* Philosopher, is the first mention'd by Latin Authors as the Contriver of Clock-work. Hour-Glasses were invented by the *Sicilians*, as the Gnomons of Dials were by *Anaxamander* the Philosopher.

IT'S from Foreigners we are taught to know the Hours of the Day and Night. When the Clock strikes, 'tis the Sound of a Foreigner. When you look at your Dials and Watches, you consult Foreigners how the Time goes. Our Days also are reckon'd by Night, according to the old *German* Mode; as this Day fortnight, that is, fourteen Nights after.

NOR can we any longer allow the Sons of *A. elles*, *Gaddo*, *Gaddi*, and *Giotto*, to draw Foreigners in Ivory black, because the noble Art of Painting, by which they live, is a foreign Invention.

COACHES are Foreigners, being a Conveniency first invented in *Hungary*, and there call'd *Cotzki*, tho' others say they were contriv'd by *Erichonius* (the 4th King of the *Albionians* after *Amphitlion*) to hide the Deformity of his Legs. The next Turn, Madam, you take in your Coach, remember you sit in a foreign House, (for Coaches are portable Houses,) and

and if your *Galfridos* be not *Barbary* or *Flanders*, doubtless the Black behind the Coach is a double-dy'd Foreigner.

ACCORDING to the old Distinction, there are five Things that were not known in *England* till about the 15th Year of *Henry VIII.* or thereabouts; viz.

Turkies, Carps, Hops, Piccarel, and Beer,
Came first into *England* all in one Year.

NAY, Madam, but for Outlandish Instructors, your Suit of Linnen would not make so bright an Appearance; for the Art of Starching is what the *English* knew nothing of till they were taught, and that not very long ago, by Foreigners.

IT was in the Year 1564, that Mrs. *Dinghen vanden Plasse*, born at *Teenen* in *Flanders*, came to *London*, and was the first who taught Starching in those Days of Impurity. Our Historians go farther, and condescend to inform us, that her Price was about five Pounds to teach how to starch, and twenty Pounds how to seeth Starch; and that in a little time she got an Estate, being greatly encourag'd by Gentlemen and Ladies.

ADD to these, that the decent Fashion of Womens riding upon Side-Saddles, was first taught us by a Foreigner, viz. *Ann*, Daughter to *Charles IV.* a *German*, and Queen to *Richard II.* Till then the Women rode astride, as the Men do.



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CHAP.

C H A P. IV.

*Ignorance in Perfection. Hebrew is Heresy. No new
 Sumptuous for old Mumpsimus. English is Dutch.
 A People without a Tongue. Oxford not Oxford.
 Heterogeneous Collections. Oxford and Oliver. Cu-
 strated Libraries. Gregorian Degrees. Two whim-
 sical Students. Alma Mater under the Tuition
 of Strangers. English Schools foreign Nurseries.
 Englishmen still Englishmen.*

WE will next inquire into the Genealogy of our Sciences
 and Letters, and upon a short Survey, we shall find
 em all to be of a foreign Extraction; and that *England* was
 remov'd but one degree from the Land of *Gotham*, when
 Strangers first furnish'd us with new Intellectuals.

It was *Alfred the Great* who said, that upon his Arrival
 in *England* he knew not one Priest South of *Humber*, who un-
 derstood his Service in Latin, or could translate an Epistle in-
 to English; nor any Persons indeed that could so much as read
 English, South of *Thames* *.

In the Time of *Henry the VI.* the Earl of *Shrewsbury's*
 Motto was, *Sum Talboti pro occidere inimicos meos.* The best
 Latin the Chaplain could afford.

VERSTEGAN, in his *Antiquities*, printed 1605, tells us,
 That a principal Courtier writing to a Person of Authority in
 the North about Training of Men, and providing Furniture
 for War, will'd him to *Equip* his Horses.—The Gentleman,
 with some Labour, came to understand all the Letter except
Equip, the Sense of which none in the Country being able to
 find, oblig'd him to send a Messenger to Court on purpose to
 learn the Meaning of it.

* Fuller's Church-Hist. Cent. 9. Sect. 28.

POPE Clement the VI. electing Lewis of Spain Prince of the *Fortunate-Islands*, the *English* Ambassadors at Rome, concluding 'em to be the *British Islands*, hasten'd Home, to inform the Government of its Danger from a saucy Pope.

EVEN in Queen Elizabeth's Reign, A.D. 1559, the inferior Clergy could scarce read their Bibles, therefore are directed, by her 53^d *Injunction* to con over their Lesson before-hand once or twice, to the Intent they might read better*.

BUT this is nothing in Comparison to Ages before, when the Monk said, the Greek was a forbidden Language to understand it; especially, Hebrew border'd upon Herefy. *Græcum non est legi*, or as *Espancaus* has it, *Græce nosse suspectum, Hebraice, prope hæreticum*.

So great was their Ignorance not only of Greek, but of Latin also, tho' their Service was in Latin, that a Priest baptiz'd in *nomine Patriæ & Filia, & Spiritua sancta*. Remarkable is that of an old Priest in Henry VIII. who read *Mumfimus Domine* for *Sumus sumus*; and being admonish'd of it, said, he had done so for 30 Years, and would not leave his old *Mumfimus* for their new *Sumus sumus*†.

By this Sketch we may easily understand what a vast Spread of Ignorance there was over the Kingdom in those Days of our Acquaintance with our Dear Selves only.

IN the midst of this melancholy Chaos, equipt with Store of native Ignorance and Blindness, did Foreigners find us, when we first lighted our Candle at their Lamp; and ever since our first Illumination by Foreigners, they have constantly supply'd us with Oil, yea and snuff'd our Candles too, to make 'em burn brighter. More particularly it may not be amiss to observe here how our *English* Language is of a foreign Original, and how our Schools are foreign Nurseries.

I. THE *English* Tongue, which Children derive from their Nurses, is compos'd of Words prick'd from foreign Languages, as *Latin*, *Dutch*, and old *Saxon*: It has the greatest Affinity with the *Dutch*. I have read of an *Englishman* Travelling by a *Dutch* Waggoner in *West-Flanders*, heard the Waggoner calling to his Man thus,

De Stringen is lossen, binden de Stringen Wagen vast; that is, the String is loose, bind the String on the Waggon fast.

* Sparrow's *Collect.* p. 57.

† Derham's *Physico Theol.*

THE Truth on't is, we have been always on the Borrowing. Our Land we borrow'd from the old *Britains*, with an Intention never to repay 'em: Our Kings we borrow from *Abroad*, and are never easy with 'em or without 'em: Our Riches we borrow from *Foreigners*, and pay 'em with *Railing*: Our Language we borrow from the *Dutch*, and curse 'em with our Tongue. In short, were we oblig'd to repay all our borrowed Words, we should be *Foreigners* to our selves, a Bird without Feathers, a People without a Tongue.

2. I NOW proceed to our Schools, that are foreign Nurseries, and to the Books read there, that are foreign Authors. *N. B.* Our Letters are borrowed from foreign Alphabets.

GRAMMAR (that handles those Rules which belong to the Philosophy of Letters, and without which we could have no Acquaintance with the dead Tongues, in which are contain'd the Treasures of Learning) is a foreign Art. While we are in our Grammar and the Classics, we are taught how to converse with *Foreigners* in their own Dialect; and even to speak English is made criminal, and brings the little Transgressor under the Discipline of the Ferula, especially if he be a Pupil to *Homer* and *Virgil*, two learned *Foreigners*.

POETICK Compures, in all their Kinds, (their Blemishes excepted) are Imitations of *Foreigners*, whether they be Epic, Lyric, Pindaric, or otherwise. Astronomy had its Birth in *Chaldea*. Geometry was born in *Egypt*. Rhetoric, an *Empedoclean* Invention.

WE must not forget *Oxford*, from whence a young Student oblig'd me with a Letter to this Effect by the last Post; viz.

— That he could not think himself to be in *Old England*, for all Things look'd with a foreign Air. By the Number of Coffee-houses he thought himself at *Constantinople*. By the sumptuous Buildings and Academical Habits he concluded himself to be at *Rome*. In viewing the Colleges and Halls, he fancy'd himself to be taking a Turn in the *Lycaum*, *Areopage*, and *Portico's* of *Greece*. When he was among the Ladies at the Tea-Table, he saw *China* and *Japan*. A Sight of the Physick-Gardens made him think himself at *Montpelier*; and, adds he, I fancy'd my self at *Paris* when I heard French spoken in such Perfection. Then concludes, that the City of *Oxford* indeed had a Mungrel-Aspect, or something of the Native

as well as Foreigner ; but the University *quâ talis*, was a Corporation of mere Foreigners, and that he desir'd no other Sight of Foreign Parts, but what he saw in *Oxford*, nor any better Entertainment, than conversing with the Learned among the *Romans* and *Greeks*, who were so much in Vogue there.

FOR the Benefit of Junior Sophisters, I observe farther, that in your publick and private Libraries, Gentlemen, there are a Collection of Foreigners ; this might be easily made out by an Induction of Particulars ; but I shall only take Notice of a few Peculiarities, by which you value your selves. Sir *Thomas Bodley* (who, by the way, was educated at *Geneva*) the Founder of the *Bodleian*, sent Men beyond Sea, on purpose to buy Books in *France*, *Italy*, *Spain*, and *Germany*, in usum *Oxoniz*. And a poor Library it had been, if compos'd only of native Productions, without foreign Supplements.

IN the Year 1629, the then Earl of *Pembroke* gave you all that curious Collection of Greek Manuscripts he had bought of *Francisco Barroccio*, a *Venetian* Gentleman, which are esteem'd the most valuable Parcel of Books that ever came into *England* at one Time. Nor must we forget *Oliver Cromwell*, who is one of your Benefactors ; for he bought those Manuscripts, which that noble Earl had reserv'd for his own Use, and made a Present of 'em to *Oxford* : To say nothing of the Eastern Collections made by Sir *Th. Roe*, Archbishop *Laud*, by *Digby*, *Huntington*, *Pocock*, &c. that now adorn your Shelves.

THUS your Libraries shine by foreign Beams ; and if this be not sufficient to conciliate your Veneration to Foreigners, I advise you to castrate your Libraries, banish all Foreigners and their Offspring out of 'em, and then propagate the Art of Learning if you can. If I am not mistaken, the very Wall that encloses your Theatre, is adorn'd with foreign Characters, *i. e.* ancient Greek Inscriptions.

YOUR Scholastick Degrees are also Distinctions borrow'd from Foreigners, and are comparatively but modern Things, being invented in the *Lateran Council*, *A. D.* 1215. tho' Pope *Gregory* seems to be the first who distinguish'd the Degrees of Batchelors, Licentiate, and Master or Doctor.

WHEN, Gentlemen, you instruct your Pupils, is it not out of foreign Systems? When you converse with 'em, is it not

not in a foreign Dialect? When you eat and drink, your Wine and Bread are *French*; your Tea a Native of *China*; your Coffee a torrify'd *Arabian*; your Manners, indeed, are *English*. Oh, Daughter of *Athens*, how art thou fallen!

UPON the First of *August* last, a certain Fellow of a College, much lamenting the Growth of Foreigners, as he was instructing his Pupils out of *Burgersdic*, and *Herebord*, referring 'em at the same time to other Logical Systems, which, it seems, prov'd to be Foreigners, a whimsical fiery Youth ask'd his Tutor, what Countrymen these Authors were, for he had never heard of 'em at *Eaton*? He answer'd, they were born Abroad; *Herebord* was a drunken *Dutchman*, *Aristotle* a *Greek*, *Ramus*, *Descartes*, *Du Hamel* were *Frenchmen*. Ay, said the Youth, How come Foreigners to be Instructors in an *English* University? What, *Oxford* a Pupil for Foreigners! But, adds he, what Authors must we read in other Parts of Philosophy? In *Ethicks*, said the Master, *Le Grand*, *Seneca*, *Plato*, and *Puffendorf de officio hominis*, who was a *Swede*, with *Carmichael's* Notes; this last is Professor of Philosophy in the University of *Glasgow*, and a very learned Gentleman. In Natural Philosophy, *Le Clerc*, *Robault*, *Du Hamel*, all *Frenchmen*. In Opticks, *Aquilonius*, *Vitelio*, *Henry Van Ettens*. In Astronomy, read *Polomy*, or rather *Copernicus*, who was a *Prussian*, and *Tycho Brahe*, a *Dane*. In Mathematicks, *Euclid* the *Alexandrian*, with *De Chales*, a *Frenchman*, *Galtruebius* —

LORD have Mercy upon me, said the Pupil! did my Father send me hither to be tutor'd by a Junto of Foreigners? *Apago! Monstrum horrendum*. — I'll content my self with our old Country Authors, *Virgil* and *Homer*, *Ovid* and *Juvenal*. All these, said the Tutor, are Foreigners: If it be so, replies he, I am resolv'd to unlearn 'em all, for it shall never be said that a true Son of the Church is beholden to Foreigners for his Learning.

ANOTHER being design'd for Physick, convers'd much with an eminent Doctor, who advis'd him to be well acquainted with the *Materia Medica*, and in the Course of his Studies and Practice, to have a peculiar Regard to *Galen*, *Hippocrates*, *Borehaue*, *Baglivi*, *Van Helmont*, *Belini*, *Masphagi*, *Borelli*. — The Two first are of the *Esse* of Physick, and the rest of the *bene Esse* of it.

SIR,

SIR, says the young Man, these be uncouth Names, are they *Irish* or *Manks Men*? Neither, says the Doctor; but learned Men who flourish'd in foreign Parts. *Galen* was of *Pergamos* in *Asia*, a most excellent Physician in the second Century, and Contriver of the Method us'd in Physick ever since. *Hippocrates*, who is deservedly stil'd the Prince of Physicians, was born in *Co*, an Island in the *Archipelago*: He taught us the first Precepts of the Art; his *Aphorisms* you can't be without. *Van Helmont* and *Borelli*, one a *Brus-seliste*, the other a *Dutchman*. *Baglivi*, *Belini*, and *Malpighi*, are the Wonders of *Italy*.

LET'S now turn the Tables, and suppose that in all foreign Schools their Boys were for 6 or 7 Years oblig'd to learn *English*, as ours are *Latin* and *Greek*, would not they be stil'd *English Schools*, and would not *Englishmen* think themselves highly honour'd? By Parity of Reason, our Schools, which are erected over all the Land, may be denominat'd *foreign Schools*, because in 'em are taught foreign Learning and Languages.

LET us farther suppose, that in foreign Universities all their Students were taught in the *English* Tongue, as ours are in *Latin*; that their Classick Authors and Philosophical Systems were *English*, as ours are *Latin*; that their Academical Degrees, Scholastick Habits, their Eatables and Drinkables, were all *English*, as those of *Oxford* are foreign; would not this make *Englishmen*, *Englishmen*; proud of themselves and Despisers of all others, and at the same time (with very great Consistency and Gratitude peculiar to our selves) revile them.



C H A P. V.

English Gentiles. Pope Gregory's Benevolence. Strange Lights seen at Canterbury and Rochester. Our selves deliver'd from our selves. English Lords and Lewis. English Crown in the Vatican. A Fire in Coventry. Germans in our Divinity Chairs. Gallick and Italian Models. All the World in England. Englishmen to the very last. Cowley. In what Sense a Nation may and may not be in Danger from Foreigners. King WILLIAM and King GEORGE Natives to England; King CHARLES and King JAMES Foreigners to it.

OUR Religion, if I may so speak, is a Foreigner. Our Christianity, and the Corruption of it, we derive from Rome, as we do Protestantism (or the Reformation of it) from Germany, Name and Thing.

OUR Saxon Fore-fathers, when they came first into England, were professed Pagans, Sinners of the Gentiles, and continu'd so till about A. D. 596. Pope Gregory the Great dispatch'd *Austin* the Monk hither, with a numerous Train of foreign Ecclesiasticks, to convert us to the Christian Faith: In Consideration of which, he was made Archbishop of Canterbury; so that our *English* Christianity is the Effect of Pope Gregory's great Benevolence: and in this we differ from the old Britains, who receiv'd their Christianity directly from *Jerusalem*, either by some Apostle or Apostolical Men; but we had ours from Rome, by the Hands of an *Italian* Monk.

MOST of our first Bishops were Foreigners; the first Five Archbishops of *Canterbury* were so, as *Austin*, *Laurentius*, *Melitus*, *Justus*, *Honorius*; and we read of at least Nine more Foreigners who were our Archbishops. The three first Bishops of *Rocheſter*, as *Justus*, *Romanus*, *Paulinus*, were Foreigners, and Predecessors to Father *Francis*. *Melitus* of *Italy* was the first Bishop of *London*, and was succeeded by a great many other Foreigners. *Birinus*, an *Italian* Priest, was the first Bishop of *Wincheſter*, and succeeded by *Agilbert*, a *Frenchman*. The first Bishop of *Norwich* was *Felix* a *Burgundian**.

STRANGE Sight! Foreign Kings on the Throne, foreign Bishops at the Head of the Church. If ever the *English* Church was in Danger, surely it was now, when it shin'd by a borrow'd Light, when her Kings and Bishops were the Product of foreign Nations. And yet the Bush was so far from being consum'd, that it was not on Fire.

N O, Gentlemen, our Danger is not from Foreigners, but from our selves, and our Deliverance from them. *England* is by *Heylin* compar'd to a great Animal, that will never die till it kills it self. The Storms that have threaten'd our Ruin, have been always rais'd by true-born *Englishmen*.

WHEN King *John* turned *English* Tyrant, the *English* Lords address'd themselves to *Philip* King of *France*, for Relief, promising to submit to his Son *Lewis*, as their Sovereign, if he would send him over to deliver 'em from themselves. He comply'd with 'em; and soon after Prince *Lewis* landed at *Sandwich*, where they swore Allegiance to him †.

B U T for *Henry the Fourth*, King of *France*, who discover'd to King *James* the Gun-Powder-Plot, the Church and State had been blown up.

I T was a foreign Prince that rescu'd the Church of *England* from her late Danger under King *James* the II^d. that she was brought into by *Englishmen*, and an *English* King at the Head of 'em. In a Word, could we keep ourselves from our selves, there were no Danger from without. When *Balaam* could not reach *Israel* with his Curses, he found out a Way to corrupt 'em by Whoredom, that drew 'em into Idolatry, and so destroy'd 'em by themselves.

E N D

* See *Dwyn's Catalogue of Bishops*, and you'll find a great many more.

† Baker, p. 171

AND, but for King GEORGE, another Royal Foreigner, the late Rebellion, hatcht under the Government of a Native Q— had overturn'd the Foundations in Church and State, and the *English* Crown had now been hung up in the *Vatican*, as a Trophy of *Romish* Conquests, and the Bloody Banner of *Rome* had been display'd in the Bowels of *England*.

OUR Reformation from Popery is a Blessing we also owe to Foreigners; this glorious Day dawn'd in *Germany*, A. D. 1517; from whence that Beam of Light was soon transmitted to us.

“ IN King Henry VIII. his Time, German Books (saith Dr. Burnet) were brought into *England*, and translated into *English*, and many were converted by em. Upon this, a hot Persecution was vigorously set on Foot by the Clergy, to such a degree, that six Men and Women were burnt in *Covenentry* in *Passion-Week*, only for Teaching their Children the Creed, Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments in *English*. †

BY Archbishop *Cranmer's* Means, divers learned Protestants came over into *England*, as *Peter Martyr*, who read Divinity Lectures in *Oxford* as *Martin Bucer*, and *Paulus Fagius* did in *Cambridge* *.

THUS, in short, we are Debtors to Foreigners for our Reformation, and not only the Thing, but the very Name *Protestant* is Foreign, the Original of which was thus:

THE German Reformers, in 1529, giving in a Joynt-Protestation, to the Imperial Chamber at *Spire*, which contain'd the Grounds of their Separation from the *Romish Church*, were from thence call'd *Protestants*, a Name we are justly fond of.

FURTHER, Our *English Worship* is contriv'd after a Foreign Model, which I'll give you in the Words of the Clergyman's *Vade Mecum*, Book 2. Edit. 2. Chap. 3.

“ POPE Gregory, in his Instructions to *Austin*, gives him great Liberty, as to the Use of a *Liturgy*, viz. That he should chuse what he thought most pleasing to the Almighty, whether that used in *Rome*, in *Gaul*, or in any other Church.

“ TIS thought he chose the *Gallick* Forms, in respect to *Berta*, King *Eihelbert's* Queen, a *French Lady*, tho' tis not improbable that he left his Brethren, the other Bishops of
“ *England*

† *Hist. of Ref.*

* *Baker.*

"England to the same Liberty which the Pope had given him *.

BUT the Successors of Gregory, and Ausin, within less than two Centuries, departed from this Temper, and got it enacted in the Council of Clove-Shoe, An. 742. That nothing shall be sung or said, but what is allow'd by the Custom of the Roman Church:

1. ALTERNATE singing of Psalms was taken from the Church of Milan, and was long before used in the East.

2. SINGING Gloria Patri, Glory to the Father, after every Psalm, was first the Practice of the Gallick Church. At Rome it was used of old, but after the Responsoria;

3. Te Deum was compos'd by Ambrose of Milan, or Nectarius of Triers.

4. THE Creed was not used after the Gospel at Rome till the Year 1014, but this Custom began in Spain in 531.

5. ONLY Epistles and Gospels were antiently us'd at Rome; but in the East and Gaul, Lessons out of the old Testament.

6. IN Rome, of Old, there were no Sermons; but at Milan; and in the Gallick Church, every Sunday.

7. Litanies were first used in the Greek Church, afterward in the Gallick, and from thence taken by the Church of Rome; and this is specially true of the short Litany, or Lord have Mercy upon us.

AND as for the Gloria Patri [Glory to the Father] Sursum corda, Gloria in excelsis, Prayers for the whole State of Christ's Church, Commemoration of Saints departed, the Words of the Institution of the Sacrament, were foreign Inventions, adds he.

OUR Creeds (as the Nicene, Athanasian, and the vulgar's still'd Apostles) our Festivals and Fasts, as Christmas, Epiphany, Candlemas, Lent; our Holy-days — are foreign Contrivances;

* Bede, lib. 1, cap. 27. et lib. 3, cap. 20.

as are also the Sacerdotal Vestments, Priests-Cloaks, Gowns, Tippetts, Square Caps, Copes, Hoods, Surplices—

WE'LL then, since we have been christianiz'd, reform'd, and taught to say our Prayers by Foreigners, let us no more rail at our best Benefactors, but enroll 'em among our Kalender-Saints, as the Founders of our Religion and Mode of Worship.

UPON the whole, it appears we have been infinitely oblig'd by Foreigners, and that we can boast of nothing that's Great or Good, but what is of Exotick Growth. Yea, our selves originally, as well as our Glories, are of a foreign Descent. Our Father was an Amorite, and our Mother, a Hittite. A Frenchman, a Briton, a Dane, and a Saxon, make an Englishman.

FOREIGN Nations have empty'd themselves of their Treasures, yea, of their Kings to enrich and ennoble us. The Indies are come into England, Athens to Oxford and Cambridge, and Rome to London.

I SAY, We have been oblig'd, and we ought to be grateful, is a Rule without Exception. But, alas!

'Tis now the cheap and frugal Fashion,

Rather to hide, than pay the Obligation.

Nay, 'tis much worse than so,

It now an Artifice do's grow,

Wrongs and Outrages to do,

Lest Men shou'd think we owe. Cowley.

BEFORE I conclude,

I SHALL, in a few Words, shew in what Sense a Nation may, and may not be, in Danger from Foreigners; and when this is truly stated, you'll soon see how Foreigners may be Friends, and Natives Enemies to a Land.

WHEN a Native Prince acts the Foreigner, indeed, and rules by Arbitrary Power, such a Kingdom may be said to be in Danger: On the other hand, I pronounce that Kingdom safe, when a Foreign Prince, at the Head of it, acts the Part of a Father, and of an honest Native.

So then, the Danger of England is not from those (let 'em be Foreigners, or who they will) who govern us according to our own Laws and Customs, and preserve the Constitution in Church and State intire.

ON the contrary, those are to be lookt upon as *Foreigners* and *Enemies* to their Country, tho' *Natives*, who by *Arbitrary Government* destroy the *Rights*, *Properties*, *Liberties*, and *Religion* of their Subjects, as *King James the Second* did.

THOSE *Englishmen* therefore must be reckon'd great *Enemies*, and worse than *Foreigners* to their *Native Land*, who are for clapping a *Popish Head* upon the *Shoulders* of a *Protestant Church*, and a *Protestant Crown* upon his *Head*, who is sworn by the *Mass* to root out the *Protestant Religion*. And those *Foreigners* should be consider'd as *Natives* and *Friends*, who govern us by our own *Consent*, and who guard our establish'd *Constitution* against all its *Enemies* at *Home* and *Abroad*.

IN this sense, *King William*, a *Foreigner*, was a *Native* to *England*; for when *Church* and *State* were upon the *Brink* of *Ruin*, he hazarded his own *Life* for the *Rescue* of both. We can't forget how he purg'd the *Temple*, whipp'd out the *Buyers* and *Sellers*; and having banish'd *Popery*, clapp'd a *Succession-Chain* upon the *Door*, to prevent its *Return*.

So *King GEORGE* is a *Native* to *Great Britain*; for he do's not only govern *Us* and *Himself* by *English Laws*, but gives us and them *Protection* against all our *Enemies*; studies nothing more than the *Elevation* of *English Glory*.

THE *Prince of Hesse*, the present *King of Sweden*, a *Foreigner* there; yet an honest natural *Swede*, because he is in the real *Interest* of that *Kingdom*, and governs the *People* by their own *Laws*.

ON the other hand,

THE late *King of Sweden*, a *Native*, was an absolute *Foreigner* to his Subjects, because he rul'd 'em by a despotick, arbitrary *Hand*, and foreign *Maxims*, that ruin'd the *Nation*.

So *Lewis the XIVth*, a natural *Frenchman*, yet a cruel *Foreigner* to his *People*, whom he rul'd, or rather crush'd with a *Rod of Iron*; did not only destroy his *Protestant Subjects*, but the *Power* of *Parliaments*, and the native *Rights* of all his Subjects, which was soon attended with universal *Slavery* and *Poverty*.

KING

KING Charles the II^d, tho' born in *England*, yet was a Foreigner all over, being engag'd in a Foreign Interest, and particularly was in League with the *French King* to extirpate the Protestant Religion, and introduce Roman Catholick Popery among us †.

KING James the II^d, born at Home, but a Foreigner to the Religion and Liberties of his Native Land; openly profess the Idolatry of *Rome*, and lost his Crown by a bold Essay to establish it in *England*.

THUS I have made it out, that Foreigners have been some of our best Friends, and Natives some of our worst Enemies; and that in *England* there is nothing valuable but what is of a Foreign Extraction. Q. E. D.

† The present Archbishop of Dublin has prov'd it as large, in his Sermon upon the Reduction in Ireland, Nov, 16, 1691.

So King Charles the II^d is not only a Foreigner, but a Foreigner in his Religion, and a Foreigner in his Interest; for he gives us and them Protection against all our Enemies; and nothing more than the Flavour of his Grace.

The Prince of Wales, King of Great Britain, is in a Foreign Interest, yet not a Foreigner, because he is in the real Interest of the People by their own Laws.



